

VIII. *Description of the Cermatia longicornis and of three new Insects from Nepaul.* By Major-General Thomas Hardwicke, F.R.S. and L.S. &c.

Read January 21, 1823.

Order. CHILOPODA.

Fam. CERMATIDÆ.

Genus. CERMATIA Illiger.

Scutigera. Lam., Latr.—Scolopendræ pars Linn., Fab.

CERMATIA LONGICORNIS.

TAB. V. Fig. 1.

Scolopendra longicornis. Fab. *Ent. Syst.* ii. 390.

Scutigera longicornis. Latr. *Hist. Nat. des Crust. et Ins.* vol. vii. p. 89.

Scutigera lineata? Latr. *Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* vol. xxx. p. 446.

BODY, when viewed beneath, having sixteen segments, which are united above by eight unequal scuta. *Antennæ* of a pale colour, as long as the body, finely setaceous with three principal joints, each of which is numerously articulated. *External maxillary feet* or mandibles strong, subulate, incurvate, four-jointed. *Maxillary palpus* four-jointed, hairy, or rather spinulose, longer than the mandibles. *Eyes* large, hemispherical. *Feet* very long, fifteen on each side, with the last pair twice as long as the others. The prin-

cipal articulations of the legs, viz. the two femoral joints and the tibiæ, are armed with stiff setæ. The tibiæ are flattened, angular, and of a pale colour, marked with transverse bands of a blueish-black. The tarsi are filiform, numerous articulated, and ending with a single subulate claw; and, with the exception of the hinder pair, which are transversely banded like the tibiæ, are of a pale-yellow colour. The longest specimen hitherto examined was one inch and a quarter in length from the base of the antennæ to the tail. Antennæ one inch and a half; and posterior legs $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

This insect is found in damp houses under floor mats in all parts of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, but mostly during the rainy season, as Illiger has observed of his *C. lineata*. When living, the colours of the back and legs are bright, and varied between yellow; black, and brown; and although the above description by no means corresponds with the *Cermatia livida* described by Dr. Leach in the third volume of the *Zool. Miscellany*, it appears to answer to that of the *Scolopendra longicornis* of Fabricius.

Order. NEUROPTERA.

Fam. PANORPIDÆ.

Genus. PANORPA. Linn.

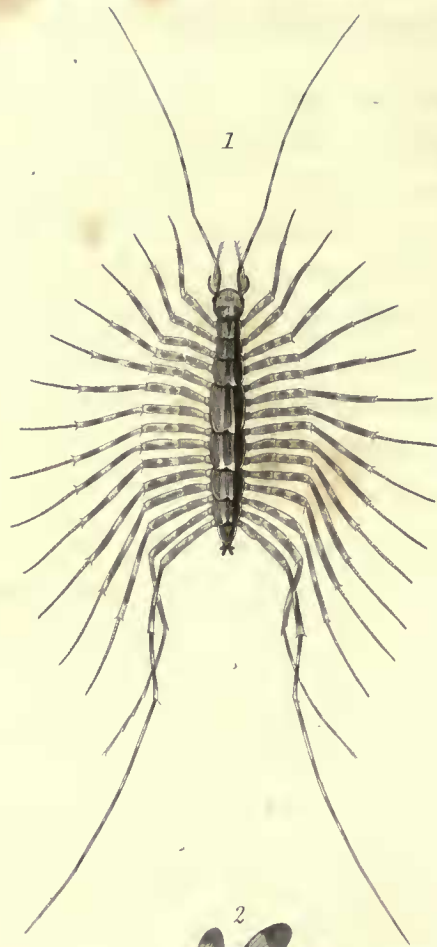
PANORPA FURCATA.

P. rufa, antennis nigris, alis hyalinis: superioribus puncto marginali fasciâ furcatâ apiceque nigris.

TAB. V. Fig. 2—6.

Head small, vertical. *Eyes* large, prominent. *Ocelli* three, behind the antennæ, nearly confluent. *Rostrum* as long as both head and thorax; subcylindrical, smooth. *Palpi* four, subequal, four-jointed. *Jaws* minute, subulate; the apex of the





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the *rostrum* ciliated. *Antennæ* filiform, as long as the body ; articulations very numerous (about 52), placed between the eyes and approximating at the base. *Body* elongate, subcylindrical, slightly marginated, tapering : the dorsal margin of the third segment in the male, produced into an obtuse spur, equal to the breadth of the next segment ; and the last segment being furnished laterally with two similar setæ. The *tail* of the male consists of three joints, the two first cylindrical and as long as the abdomen ; each enlarged at its junction with the next ; the third joint short, urn-shaped and forcipated ; the *forceps* resembles the sting of the Scorpion. *Wings* long, ovate, subequal ; broadest at the apex, a little longer than the body, hyaline ; nerves brown, spotted at the base, double-barred at the apex. *Legs* long, the posterior pair longest, the shanks armed behind with two straight setæ. *Tarsi* five-jointed, the first as long as all the rest : all finely armed with setaceous hairs. *Claws* black, finely pectinated ; the surface of all the legs, when viewed under a lens of strong power, appears to be finely annulated.

REFERENCES TO THE FIGURES IN TAB. V.

- Fig. 1. *Cermatia longicornis*.
 2. *Panorpa furcata*, Male.
 3. ————— Head magnified.
 4. ————— Chela magnified.
 5. ————— Female.
 6. ————— Apex of the abdomen magnified.

Order. HEMIPTERA.

Fam. GERRIDÆ.

Genus. GERRIS. Latr. *Cimex*. Linn.

GERRIS LATICAUDATA.

G. rufa, antennis tarsisque nigris, caudâ utrinque bidentatâ supra unguiculatâ infra penicillatâ.

TAB. VI. Fig. 1—4.

Antennæ filiform, four-jointed, the first elongate, all cylindrical, porrected, black; the last joint shortest and incurvate. *Head* shorter than the thorax; *eyes* prominent; *snout* inflected, short. *Thorax* roundish, convex, smooth; thicker and shorter than the abdomen. *Body* sublinear, of eight distinct rings and a dilated tail, pointed at the apex, and furnished on each side with a pencilled tuft and a hooked seta. *Wings* incumbent, cruciate, membranaceous, hyaline, subequal. *Legs*, the anterior pair simple, stronger than the rest, porrected; the *tarsi* two-jointed. The anterior thighs compressed, with the inferior margins densely hairy; the second pair twice as long as the first, and having their inferior margin ciliated; the third pair rather longer than the second, with the thighs cylindrical, armed, as in the Grasshopper tribe; the tarsi of the four posterior feet are apparently two-jointed, but so finely tapered as to require a strong lens to detect the articulation and the didactyle claws.

The prevailing colour of the insect is a light brown; the thighs of the first pair of legs longitudinally streaked with black; thorax and sides beneath whitish silvery down.

Length of the insect from the base of the snout to the end of the tail eleven lines.

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